Towara Parent Broom, warranted to ontwear two ordinary brooms. Menufactured by D. M. Shite, 99 Maiden lane, N. Y.

COLDS! COUGHS!! BROWN'S

BROWN'S BRONGHIAL TROCHES
WHE GOVER, COLD, HOARSENERS, IN
FLUENCIA, ANY IRRITATION OF SOREWESS OF the THROAT, Relieve
the HACKING COUGH in
CONSUMPTION, BRONGRITIS, ASTHEMA End
CATARRE,
Clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS
and SINGERS.

The importance of checking a Cough, o BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

ROUHES.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough, or "Blight Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lunga.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAIT TROUTES," are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when Coughs, article, especially so at this season of the year, when Coughs, Colds. Bronchitis, Influenza, Howseness and Sore Throat are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- Reliable, Harmless, and instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 51 Barclay et. Sold and applied at BATCHELON'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st. CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

To have healthy, nutritions Bread, Rolls, Buckwheat and other Cakes, mix a small portion of the Concentrature Leasure (vide directions on cantater) in the flour intended for those purposes. Its total freedom from deleterious ingredients is guaranteed. For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC REMEDIES

are used with great success. The list comprises Remedles for nearly all the ills that ficah is heir to. Price 25 cents per Box. PRILLIP LEE, Proprietor, No. 582 Broadway. HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

Is free from copleasant taste, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal, and four First Fremium Silver Medals, have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For eally the druggists and country storakeepers generally, and by the Eastifacturer,

THOMAS J. HUSBAND, Philadelphia. KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO SILVER-GLOSS STARCH Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen.

Caprion.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong.

Kingsford's Super-Gloss.

LADIES' BALMORALS for cold weather; White Satin and Kid Sciprens for balls and parties;
Boors and Snozs for anow and rain.
MILLER & Co's, No. 387 Canal st.

Ladies, whose sensitive delicacy restrains them from confiding to friend or physician, will find Hollowar's Priss a mild but safe remedy for the various irregrarities independent to the female system. Their direct action on the functions, and absence of all mineral ingredients, insure a safe and speedy

PARKER SEWING-MACHINES. \$40. FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THERAD, RAPID AND NOIS of patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler Under patents of Howe, Grover a Dawn,
For expertation, terms very low.
PARKER SEWING-MACRINE CO., No. 469 Broadway.
TOWNES'S VI

To all who use Horses .- Dr. Tobias's Ve-AU ALL WHO USE HORSES.—Dr. TOBIAS'S VEis warranted cheaper and superior than any article in the market, for the core of Cuts, Galla, Lameness of all kinds, Colle, &c.
This is no humbug article: try a bottle, it will speak for itself.
Depot No. 56 Courtisast st., New-York.

The LADD & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

Land, WEBSTER & Co., No. 500 Browlway.

TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE CLOCKS—the most accurate timescopers in the world.

SPERRY & Co., No. 487 Broadway.

USEPUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & Co.'s BENNINE, for the instant removal of Grease Spots, Paints, &c., and for Cleaning Gloves, Silks, Ribbons, &c., equal to new, without highy to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

Where do you dine down town?

Why, at BROWN'S NEW FRENCH RESTAURANT, No. 13 Broadst. opposite the Bonded Warehouses.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES At reduced prices, with Glass-Cloth Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. 505 Broadway.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE MILLION!

THE SCH SHILLING STOTEM!

The New-York Sun, as the natural organ of Labor and Employment in this city, with a view to facilitate communication between the Employing and Laboring classes, and between Capital and Industry, will continue to admit

TER SEALLEST ADVERTISEMENT AT ONE SHILLING A LINE-

Condensing and classifying ONE-LINE Advertisements under appropriate heads, so as to express anything wanted in one line. IMMENSE ESTABLISHED CITY CIRCULATION!

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All basiness letters for this office should be addressed to "The Transpar" New York.

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MISSOURI ELECTION.

From The St. Louis Evening News, Feb. 19.

St. Louis County.—The exact returns of the election yesterday will not be received for several days.

But details are of little importance when the result is so large and decided. The Citizens' Unconditional Union Ticket is elected by an average majority of about 5,000. There is no break in it. Every one of the fifteen candidates is chosen to represent the County in the State Convention, and every one of their fifteen opponents is defeated. The personal popularity of randidates never had so little to do with a contest. The strangele was not only independent of party ones. From The St. Louis Evening News, Feb, 19. candidates never had so little to do with a contest.

The struggle was not only independent of party questions, but independent of persons. It was a contest between the Union with conditions, and the Union without conditions, in which the latter sentiment has triumphed by a decided and emphatic majority.

Washington, Feb. 18.—This precinct gives the Unconditional Union candidates: Maupis, 347; Einzen, 347; Isbell, 338; and the Constitutional candidates: Jeffries, 88; Morrow, 69; Luster, 72.

Lexington, Feb. 18.—Lexington gives the Union ticket 777 majority. The majority in Lalayette County will probably be about 1,590.

jority. The majority in Lalayette County will probably be about 1,200.

Franklin, Feb. 18.—Pacific precinct gives the Union ticket 81

majority.

Boowll c. Feb. 18.—The Union ticket has a majority of 500 in this precinct, leading by nearly five to one.

Waverly, Feb. 18.—Middleton township, official, Secession ma-

Waverly, Feb. 18.—Middieton township, official, secession mapping 183.

Warnaw, Feb. 18.—All six of the candidates here were Union men. Atkinson, Marvin, and Ashby are shead at this product. Independence, Feb. 18.—The following is the vote in this and Kaw township: Union candidates—Comings 1.385; Sheeley 1.597; Brown 716; Condoff 628. Secession candidates—Chiles 524; Deversur 1,143; Hollingworth 564. It is but just to state that Devaranz denies being for Secession, but received the vote of that party. Union ticket as far as heard from, including Blue and Kaw townships. between 300 and 400 majority.

St. Joseph. Feb. 18.—The majority for the Union (conditionally) is 66.

ally is 66. 20. 18.—The eity gives Union majority of about 120. Chillicethe indicated a Union majority of about 120. Chillicethe indicated a Union majority.

Jefferree City, Feb. 18.—122 votes policed in this city. Union majority about 560.

Springfield, Feb. 18.—This precinct gives the Union ticket 563; Opposition, 133. The county will probably give 1,600 majority for the Union ticket.

Returns from Pike County.—The City of Louisiana and the entire Busialo Township give Henderson, Zimmerman, and Calaboun (Luien candidates) 600 majority, in a total vote of 500.

Their majority in Pike County will be about 2,000.

Railroad Communication at Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 22, 1861.

Travel across the river at this point is still impeded. There is no crossing at either the Western or Hudson River Railroad ferries. A few of the more venturesome have been crossing on a foot plank a mile below, but it is very unsafe. All passengers going and coming from the West, go via farry over the Hudson River Railroad, as it is the only safe and expeditious route at present. Hudson River Railroad passengers are landed in the Union depot at Troy, and take the Central cars at the same place, causing no interruption in travel, nor subjecting them to any inconvenience. Trains on both the Hudson River and New-York Central Roads are arriving and departing from Troy promptly. Arrangements have been made by the Hudson River and New-York Central Roads to send both eastward and westward-bound freights directly through via Troy without transhipment.

Markets ... Reported by Telegraph.

Market easier.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21.—COTTON—Sales to-day, 700 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 8,600 bales, receipts do., 13,600 bales. The market closes with a decline of je.

Parladetenta Fab. 22. cline of \$6.

Fishladripula, Feb. 22.—Flour steady at \$52.55 25 for Superfine. White, \$1 352.51 45; Red, \$1 24.20 \$6: 22. Come steady; new Yellow at 552.000. Copper limit [Id. 12] 24.20 \$6: 22. Copper limit [Id. 12] 24.20 \$6: 22. Copper limit [Id. 12] 25.

Baltimore, Feb. 22.—From firm: Howard Street and Oblo \$5.21; White pt 452.51 31; White pt 452.51 \$1.50 \$6: 27

COMPROMISE! NO

NO CONCESSIONS TO TRAITORS!

The Constitution as it is

New York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1861.

MOTTOES FOR THE DAY.

I will suffer death before I will consent or advise my friends to consent to any concession or compromise which looks like buying the privilege of taking possersion of the Government to which we have a Constitutional right; because, whatever I might think of the merit of the various propositions before Congress, I should regard any concession in the face of menace as the destruction of the Government itself, and a consent on all hands that our system shall be brought down to a level with the existing disorganized state of affairs in Mexico. But this thing will hereafter be, as it is now, in the hands of the people; and if they desire to call a Convention to remove any grievances complained of or to give new guaranties for the permanence of vested rights, it is not mine to oppose. [AERAHAM LINCOLS.

Inauguration first; adjustment afterward.
[SALMON P. CHASE.

I one it to myself, I owe it to truth, I ove it to the subject, to state that no earthly power could induce me to vote for a specific measure for the introduction of Slavery where it had not before existed, either south or north of that line. Coming as I do from a Slave State, it is my salemn, deliberate, and well-matured determination that no power—no earthly power—shall compel me to vote for the positive introduction of Slavery either south or north of that line. Sir, while you reproach, and justly, too, our British ancestors for the introduction of this institution upon the continent of America, I am, for one, unwilling that the posterity of the present inhabitants of California and New-Mexico shall reproach us for doing just what we re-proach Great Britain for doing to us. If the citizens of those Territories choose to establish Stavery, I am for admitting them with such provisions in their Constitutions ; but then, it will be their own work, and not ours, and their posterity will have to reproach them, and not us, for forming Constitutions allowing the institution of Slavery to exist among them. [HENRY CLAY.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship City of Baltimore, will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

The powerful speech of Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, delivered in the U. S. Senate on Thursday, is given entire in our pages this morning.

Mr. Lincoln has engaged apartments at Willard's Hotel. Mr. Hamlin arrived in Washington last evening, and is at the Washington House.

The Old Gentlemen's Conference yesterday reconsidered their doings of the day before, extended the time for speech-making, and rushed into talk. A vote is postponed till next week.

It is said that many of the South Carolina troops have been withdrawn from Morris Island, and that several of the harbor fortifications are to be abandoned.

The United States Grand Jury of this district adjourned yesterday, without finding bills of indictment for treason or misprision of treason

The Birthday of Washington was celebrated in this city and vicinity yesterday with unusual fervor. There were military parades, orations, banquets, and other marks of commemoration most patriotic and refreshing. We present a report in another column.

Mr. Van Wyck of New-York was yesterday the victim of a murderous assault in Washington, being attacked by three ruffians and seriously injured. The cause of the attempt is not given, but may have its origin in the determined speeches he has made during the present session.

Another evidence of Floyd's treason has come to light: five companies of Government troops are stationed at Fort Randall on the Upper Missouni, and it now appears that the ex-Secretary sold all means of transportation except enough to move one company, his purpose being to prevent forces from being called into action to interfere with his designs.

South Carolina appears to be henored with the presence of a "confidence man." One R. G. Nevill is heralded in The Charleston Courier as a member of the 7th Regiment of New-York, who assisted in firing a salute in honor of the seceding States, and who has offered his valuable services to the South. The effect of the announcement at the North is impaired by a statement of Col Lefferts, who says that no man named Nevill is a member of the regiment, and that no member has had anything to do with firing such a salute.

Mr. Buchanan seems to have the happiest faculty of muddling everything he puts his hand to. A well-arranged programme for the celebration of Washington's Birthday at the capital had been prepared, including a military parade. The President's fears were so played on that he countermanded the order for the appearance of the troops. Then an indignant protest was made from the other side, and he revoked his countermand. The consequence was an upsetting of the arrangements, and a disjointed parade.

By the arrival of the America at Halifax we have foreign advices to the 10th inst., two days later, though the additional news is of slight impertance. In the English Parliament, Lord Palmerston had stated that positive orders had been sent to Canada not to give up Anderson without express orders from her Majesty's Government. A Jamaica cotton-growing Company has been formed in England. By the explosion of powder megazines at Gaëta many lives had been lost, and the fortress was materially weak-

Governor Brown of Georgia is again attempting to ruin the commerce of his State by seizing vessels which belong to citizens of New-York. He has taken possession of three, which he proposes to hold till the arms stopped in this city are returned. When a similar act was done, two weeks ago, he receded from his position within a few hours, declaring that the dignity of Georgia had been asserted. - It appears now, however, that it is necessary to assert this troublesome and predatory dignity once a fortnight. We may expect next to hear that Governor Brown has personally taken to the "road," and

that he is nightly engaged in cutting purses in

Boston is continually fretting under a sense of obscurity and comparative insignificance, and, as frequently happens in similar cases, endeavors to attract attention by doing a variety of foolish acts. Her Common Council, a body not so remarkable for intelligence and broad views as for unlimited capacity to feed at the public expense, has just succeeded in making good its claims to be called a Boston institution. A great many dull people and a few clever ones lately signed a petition asking Congress to adopt the Crittenden Compromise. When this document was taken up in the Senate, Mr. Sumner said, with much calmness and in the most courteous spirit, that he believed the signers had so high a regard for the name of Crittenden that they had put their signatures to a paper which they could not have fully understood in all its obligations, bearings, and propositions. This was a very gentle lettingdown of the Bostonians, much more tender treat ment than they deserved. Nevertheless, the remark raised a breeze in the respectable city, such as only a small thing can create in that place. It would never do to say that any Boston man or boy could sign a paper the whole of which he had not read and digested. So the Common Council, of all bodies in that town, took up the matter, and actually passed a vote of censure on Senator Summer for mildly hinting that the signers aforesaid were rather hasty than wicked, stupid, or weak. Would it not be well for some enterprising publisher in that section to print a new edition of "Little Pedlington," with additions from local sources?

The few but fit words uttered yesterday in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in response to an allusion to the imperiled and distracted state of the country, must thrill every patriot heart. Rejoice, lovers of Freedom! for your sentiments have found a memorable expression from the lips of the elected Chief of the Nation! His reply to Mayor Wood's more insidious reflection was admirable; but the Philadelphia appeal was more direct and pointed, and the response was most forcible and happy. Let it be read by every hearth, and pondered by every American, until the heart even of Childhood shall glow with its spirit, and the nation be brought to realize that it is to be saved by truth, not dissimulation, by cherishing the spirit of Lib. erty and Justice, not truckling to Slavery and Wrong. Thank God that the Hour of our trial has found the Man who is to pilot us nobly through its troubles and its perils!

TO CANDID DEMOCRATS. Suppose John C. Breckinridge had been chosen President last November, would one of his friends have dared to say to him, "Mr. Breckinridge. you were elected on a platform which affirms the right of any slaveholder to take his slaves into any Federal Territory and there hold them in Slavery under the protection of the Constitution; but if you undertake to administer the Government in accordance with that doctrine, the Union will be dissolved; for the Northern States will not stand it. We urge you, therefore, to discard the principle on which you were elected, and administer the Government on the Douglas or the Lincoln Platform." We have but a general knowledge of Mr. Breckinridge's character; we have always been his political adversary; yet we believe it would have been unsafe for any political friend or foe to have approached him with such a proposition. We believe Mr. B. would have regarded and resented it as an impeachment of his integrity-a stain upon his personal honor. And if any man had ventured to tell him that party platforms were but gull-traps, so that one that served to win an election upon might be utterly unsuited for further use, and should therefore be set aside as inconvenient, we think that man should have first taken care that the door was open behind him, and he fairly out of reach of the Presidential boot.

If Mr. Douglas had been elected, it is quite possible-judging from what has transpired since election-that he might have been induced to desert his own platform for that of the Breckinridge men; but he is an exception to all general rules. Any other man likely to be run for President, having been nominated on a platform, made the canvass upon it, and been elected, would feel constrained to stand upon it after election, so long as he could stand at all.

What the Republicans are now required by their adversaries to do, is calculated not only to dishonor them but involve all politics and politicians in common disgrace and distrust. If a President just chosen on one platform may discard it next day for one more acceptable to his opponents, and thus avoid peril and difficulty. platforms, parties and politics will thenceforth be the scorn and jest of the masses. "This is all " very fine, Mr. Speechmaker," the "sovereigns" would say: " you talk well and make fair prom-"ises: but what assurance have we that you will not renounce all your present professions and vaunted principles the day after you succeed? Suppose you advocate a general reduc-"tion of salaries, and we support you on that ground, how do we know that you will not increase salaries instead of diminishing them "Since platforms are only vote-catchers, to be " discarded when they have secured the victory, "why shall I vote for a party whose platform I "approve rather than its opposite? Why not vote rather for the party whose tenets I condemn, since, when that comes to be discarded, to purchase the submission of the vanquished faction, the Government will be administered as I wish to bave it?" Democrats! you may deem it a wise party

move to bully the Republicans, if possible, into deserting their principles and their platform; but you will yet think differently. We ask you to do as you would be done by.

It is encouraging to know that, amid all the treachery and defection in the naval service. there are still men left upon whom the incoming Administration may rely for their fidelity to their oaths, and to the traditional courage of the American Navy-men who will undoubtedly prove themselves worthy successors of the heroes who in two wars have kept the flag of their country proudly flying against any odds in the "battle and the preeze." However deficient the Department at Washington has been, it was not for want of officers ready and anxious for the opportunity to assert the dignity of the Federal Government, and to insure the enforcement of Fed

eral law. When the Star of the West returned from its abortive and disgraceful attempt to land troops at Fort Sumter, an officer in the Navywhose name we are not at liberty to give-waited in person upon the Secretary of the Kavy, and offered his services to execute the order or the reënforcement of Major Anderson. He first proposed to take the Star of the West immediately back again and land her troops in spite of the Secessionists; and, when this offer was declined, he asked permission to charter a steamer. at his own charges and take any troops to Fort Sumter the Department might choose to send. This proposition also was declined, no doubt for the simple reason that the Administration, though it desired to make a show of doing something to satisfy the public clamor, had no wish or intention of reënforcing Major Anderson. But that decision, it is cheering to know, was not based upon any distrust of the fidelity of the officers of

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

We have repeatedly said, and we once more insist, that the great principle embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of American Independence, that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, is sound and justs and that, if the Slave States, the Cotton States, or the Gulf States only, choose to form an independent nation, they have a clear moral right to do so. We have never said, nor intimated, that this is a right to be claimed in a freak or a pet, and exercised with the levity of a beau choosing his partner for a dance. We do not believe-we have never maintained-that a State might break out of the Union like a bull from a pasture-that one State, or ten States, might take themselves off in a buffmuch less make a feint of going in order to be bribed to stay; but we have said, and still maintain that, provided the Cotton States have fully and definitively made up their minds to go by themselves, there is no need of fighting about it; for they have only to exercise reasonable patience, and they will be let off in peace and good will. Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern People have become conclusively alienated from the Union and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views.

There is no treason in believing that your section can do better out of the Union than in it; it is not culpable to act upon this conviction and seek to diffuse it. But robbing arsenals, seizing forts and armories, stealing the contents of mints and sub-treasuries, and firing on vessels bearing the flag and doing the work of the Union, are very different matters. If these may be done with impunity, then Government is a farce and treason impossible.

We beg the leaders of opinion to keep in view the distinction here indicated. We must not, in behalf either of the Union or of Freedom, trample down the great truth that "governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed." This was the fathers' doctrine, elucidated by their practice. Between their resistance to the Stamp Act and their Declaration of Independence, there intervened twelve years of earnest, patient, emphatic remonstrance and entreaty. They did not draw the sword until their last hope of a peaceful redress of grievances had perished. They did not even declare themselves independent until the cannon of Bunker Hill, the smoking ruins of Charlestown and Fal mouth, the dogged determination of their British rulers to crush them under a red-handed despotism, had rendered further forbearance pusilianimous. If the South really wants to go alone, she need not be half so long securing that end by peaceful means as our Revolutionary Fathers were in reaching the point at which they made their choice between resistance unto blood and an

abject submission. As yet, there is no evidence that even South Carolina really wants the Union dissolved, while there is pretty clear evidence that every other State does not. The precipitation wherewith the erally understood, are that Mr. Rice removed fernad into a transcon able attitude; the violence, terrorism, and eagerness for bloodshed which have marked the whole course of the Secession movement; the uniform renuenance of the conspirators to submit the question of Union or Disunion to a direct vote f the People; and the emphatic majorities cast against Secession wherever the People bave been allowed to pass upon its merits-all these combine to prove the hollowness and emptiness of the pretense of Southern unanimity for Distinion. Let us have a free canvass and a fair poll throughout the South, and Secession will be overwhelmingly defeated. And, until it shall have accorded such a canvass and vote, it is a foul conspiracy, and no more entitled to be respected and deferred to than the pirate captain who has invaded and overawed the timorous savages of some tropical island is to be treated as the rightful Governor of such island.

None are so blind as those who will not see. These may confuse the right of Self-Government asserted by THE TRIBUNE with the right of Secession claimed and exercised by the Gulf States. The majority, however, are more dis-

STEALING AND STATESMANSHIP. Obtaining money under false pretenses is a crime equally heinous with stealing, and it is a great deal meaner than common larceny, because it robs the victim of his property under the guise of honesty and fair dealing. To filch from a man his purse with one hand, and his confidence with the other, is the highest attainment of successful roguery. These legal and moral maxims nobody will dispute. Let us ap-

ply them to politics and parties.

For a man or a party to win a Presidential election under false pretenses, is an offense as much more helpous than obtaining money under false pretenses, as the administration of the affairs of a great nation is of more consequence to the world than the question whether John Doe or Richard Roe shall possess a certain tenpower in the recent Presidential contest by professing certain clearly defined principles upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories. Being about te assume the seals of offlice, eminent men, of whom it had a right to expect better things, counsel that it repudiate its platform of principles, confess itself a common cheat, turn its back upon those who elevated it to place, and convict itself of having either been a rank hyposocite for the election, or of being a skulking craven now. Such counselors should know that men and parties which attain power by professing one set of principles, and then, when in office, sacrifice them, and carry out another set, always break down and go to perdition, amid the jeers are stationed at Fort Randall, on the Upper Missouri, it is ascertained that Mr. Floyd ordered acarly in the recent President of the Committee of the Committee of Finance.

Mr. Clayton has gene to Montgomery to become Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the Committee of Finance.

Mr. Guylin explained that the members of the Committee of Finance.

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Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) said he was suffered to Committee dollar bill. The Republican party obtained

of the fees whom to beat in the contest, and all the means of transportation to be sold, leav. the execrations of the frands whom they afterward betrayed. And yet this sore of grand larceny, this stealing into power by false tokens, this playing the "confidence game" on the broad theater of a nation, is sometimes cailed states. manship! The Republican party can better afford to lose than keep the authors of such states. manship in its ranks. Let them go!

THE LATEST NEWS. RESERVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 22, 1861. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The day was only partially observed as a holiday. All the Departments and public institutions were closed. The House had adjourned over yesterday, but the Senate faithfully adhered to its duties, and Mr. Fessenden pressed the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill. Much of the intended military display was marred by the President's characteristic vacillation. A parade of the Flying Artillery, now stationed here, had been ordered and announced, but was countermanded this morning by Mr. Buchanan, for pretended political considerations. When that fact became known, a portion of the Cabinet and other prominent persons promptly protested, and the countermand was revoked.

THE INAUGURATION.

The arrangements for Mr. Lincoln's inauguration are more perfect and well organized than on any former occasion. Senator Foot, as Chairman of the Committee, has almost exclusively devised the excellent plan, which will give security and convenience to the public at the same time. All the suggestions about danger or difficulty in connection with this ceremony, are now absurd. The conspirators have succumbed from THE OREGON WAR DEBT.

In the course of a speech to-day on the Cali-

fornia war debt, Mr. Baker declared emphatically that he would scorn to accept the reduced bill for Oregon, which Mr. Stanton had offered in the House. FORT SUMTER.

The recent rumors of meditated attack on fort

Sumter are discredited. No such attempt would be made without the consent of Mr. Davis, and he is decidedly adverse to that experiment, knowing, as a military man, its inevitable consequences. A part of the force at Morris Island has been withdrawn, and this is regarded as the signal for a general dispersion of the troops, and the abandonment of unnecessary defenses, which have practically closed Charleston barbor. If there should unfortunately be any contest

between the Federal and State authorities, in regard to the collection of revenue, or other questions, it is more likely to occur at the mouth of the Mississippi than elsewhere. Louisians has assumed arbitrary control of that river, by only admitting conditional privileges, which the North-West will never consent to tolerate, and the largest revenue of any Sonthern port is received at New-Orleans. It is time Mr. Slidell and his confederates, who planned the whole scheme for overthrowing the Government, were brought to account. MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

Intelligence from members of Mr. Lincoln's

suite has been received here stating that Mr. Chase will positively be offered the Treasury Department. This statement seems confirmed by information from other sources, unless the President elect should see fit to alter his present inclination after reaching Washington.

SENATOR RICE'S CLAIM. The Interior Department has promised Mr.

Blake a full answer to his resolutions concerning the payment of Senator Rice's claim. It is now expected on Monday. The main facts, as genthe Winneham Indiana several years ago an received \$47,000 for that service. Another claim for \$24,000 additional was presented subsequently, but rejected by Mr. Manypenny, when Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It was again presented to Secretary Thompson, and he refused to estimate for it last year. The claim is now stated to have been allowed without going through the hands of the regular accounting officers, and was ordered to be paid out of the Winnebago Fund, instead of the Treasury. W. W. Corcoran, late banker, was the assignce. It will be thoroughly probed. MR. VAN WYCK ASSAILED.

Mr. Van Wyck of New-York went to visit Preston King, on Capitol Hill, last night, and on returning home, at 101, was assailed by three ruffians. One of them stabbed at him on the right side, but he was saved by the blade of the knife striking against a memorandam-book in his breast-pocket. Almost simultaneously he was struck at on the other side, and then drew his pistol and shot down the second assailant. The third then knocked him down with a bludgeon or other weapon, and the party escaped. Mr. Van Wyck was stunned with the blow, but contrived to get to the National Hotel. His hand is badly cut, and he has been ill all day, at times quite wandering in his mind.

MR. LINCOLN'S TEMPORARY RESIDENCE. The Illinois delegation received a letter from

Mr. Lincoln this morning, dated Philadelphia, to the effect that before getting information of a house having been taken for him here, the party had arranged to go to Willard's Hotel, where appropriate apartments have now been secured for them. ARRIVAL OF MR. HAMLIN.

Mr. Hamlin arrived to-night, and is quartered

at the Washington House.

THE PARADEA The President addressed Mr. Tyler a letter

ast night inquiring whether it would be prudent fer Government troops to parade to-day. Of course, he replied in the negative, and that opinion decided the action of the Commander-in-

ing less than enough to move one company, so as to prevent this force from being called into requisition when his treasonable conspiracy culminated in Secession.

THE TARIFF.

the Tariff bill to-morrow. Two-thirds will be required to supersede the preceding special or-ders. The Pennsylvania delegation had a meeting to-night, Judge Hale in the chair, at which most of the members present expressed an intention to oppose the Senate amendments for tea and coffee, and warehousing. They determined to change their votes if necessary rather than send the bill to a conference. The general disposition was to take the bill as it came from the Senate, and not risk the contingencies between the two Houses.

THE COMPROMISERS.

The "Peace" Convention opened its proceed ings to-day by reconsidering what it did yesterday, and extending the time for discussion to 10 minutes. This determination opened the whole field of debate, and there was a general rush for the floor as in Congress.

Mr. Seddon moved that the Cherokee Treats Grant, which is South of 36° 30', shall be in cluded in the recognition of Slavery. An amendment was offered to exclude it, which

was adopted, 11 to 9. Then the amendment, as amended, was rejected. Mr. Reid of North Carolina afterward proposed the distinct recognition and protection of

Slavery, which was defeated by 17 to 3. Subsequently, Mr. Curtis of Iowa moved to substitute the Missouri line, pure and simple, for the section reported by the Committee relating to

Slavery in the Territories. Mr. Guthrie opposed it, upon the ground that, as the Committee recognized the principle of abrogating Slavery north of the line, it was only fair that the legal status of Slavery, as decided by the Supreme Court, south of it, should be acknowledged. The people of the Border States

required that much. No vote was taken, and it is believed a division will be postponed till Monday or Tuesday; in the hope of receiving some encouragement from Mr. Lincoln.

Some controversy in regard to the admission of Mr. Stone from Kansas occurred. Mr. Cleveland and others contended that as his credentials came from the National Legislature, he was not entitled to a seat in the Convention. On a motion to recommit, the delegate withdrew.

To the Associated Press. Washington, Friday, Feb. 22, 1861.

Philip Clayton, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, will leave for Montgomery, having been appointed to a similar position under the Southern Confederacy.
It is a general holiday here. All the Government

and Municipal offices are closed. The military display is large and imposing. National flags are flying in all directions. Bells are ringing, and a salute of 34 guns is being fired, one for each State in the Union.

The Senate has continued the following Presidential noninations, among many others: Lieut. Col. Seawell to be Colonel; Major Hoffman to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capts. Bomford, Whiting, Winder, Sackett, and E. K. Smith to be Majors: Lieut. Charles S. Stewart, Blunt, Foster, Bryan, Derby, Reus, McArthur, Hatch, Eddy, Wilcox, Blake, Fink, and Marshull to be Captaine; Major Emery to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Asst. Surgeon Head to be Surgeon.

The following-named Assistant Surgeons of the Army were also confirmed: Short of Pennsylvania, Michen and Wagner of Maryland, and Ramseur of North Carolina. and Municipal offices are closed. The military display

Michen and Wagner of Maryand, and Manageur of North Carelina.

The following were confirmed as Lieutenants in the Navy, to supply the vacancies occasioned by resigna-tions, viz. Dalton, Bigelow, Bradford, Pythian, Coke, Shyock, Fitch, Harris, Eastman, Wallace, Hatfield, McDongal, Porter, Perkins, Phillips, and Lonsdale. Samuel J. Jones and Thineley were confirmed as Assistant Surgeons in the Navy, in place of those who resigned.

Assistant Superior in the Navy, in pace of anote we resigned.

Thomas Means of Kansas was confirmed as Attorney of the United States for the District of Kansas.

The following named Collectors of Customs were confirmed: Thomas K. Lane, at Saco, Me.; George P. Bowden, at York, Me.; Jacob C. Hewlett, at Cold Spring, N. Y.; Alexander C. Paine, for the District of San Joaquin, Cal.; Charles C. Phillips, at Puget's Sound: Patrick Fagan, at Middletown, Conn.; Geo. B. Hall, Consul at Gusyamas, and Talkaferro Hunter, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury.

The following named Postmasters were also confirmed: Virgil Whitney, at Binghampton, N. Y., and Hiram B. Swarr, at Lancater, Pa.

firm B. Swarr, at Lancaster, Pa.

The Federal troops, in the afteraoon, paraded, apart from the District military, but in detached bodies, and not in a mass, as contemplated by the official programme, there having been a countermand of the orders in the premises. The Flying Artillery, in detachments, fired salutes in three different parts of the city.

The Peace Conference did not conclude their business to-day, as anticipated.

the Peace Conference and not conclude their outsides to-day, as anticipated.

Col. S. S. English has been appointed Surveyor of Customs at Loneville, Ky., vice Halderman.

It is authoritatively denied that any documents or letters for the South or elsewhere have been improperly detained in the Washington Post-Office. Whatever delay may have occurred has been south of this city. Numerous petitions are being presented to Congress praying for the passage of a General Bankrupt law. Gendemen from a distance are here, urging ener-getic, prompt, and combined action.

XXXVIvi CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1861.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1801.
Mr. THOMSON (Dem., N. J.) presented several petitions from citizens of New-Jersey in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.
Mr. KING (Rep., N. Y.) presented petitions against any compromise, asking Congress to put down all rebellion and all traitors, or else drive them from the

Messrs. [TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) and WADE (Rep.

Mesers IROMBULL (Rep., III.) and want compromise.

A number of private bills were passed.

The Post-Route bill was taken up, the question being on motion of Mr. GWIN (Dem., Cal.) for the Committee of Conference on disagreeing to the vote in regard to the Overland Mail, the House limiting the amount to be paid to \$300,000, and the Senate placing to livit.

amount to be paid to \$300,000, and the Senate placing no limit.

Mr. LATHAM (Dem., Cal.) opposed the motion, and contended that the work could be performed for the sum named, and the Senate could settle the question, and not leave it to the Committee. The people of California ask for a daily Overland Mail, and the vote of that State was given to the Republican party solely on the ground of this question.

Mr. GWIN replied, and said it would have made no difference if his colleague had not altered his position. He said he wanted the Overland Mail, and did not want to risk it by amendment. He contended that the House amendment vastly increased the expenses.

The bill for the payment for suppression of Indian hostilities in California being the special order, was taken up.

The bill was discussed till I o'clock, when it was postponed till to-morrow, and the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. GWIN offered an amendment from the CommitMr. GWIN offered an amendment from the Commit-

Mr. GWIN offered an amenament from the tee to enable the Secretary of War to earry out the contract with A. W. Thompson. [This is what is known as the Chiriqui amendment].

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) said he was somewhat surprised that the amendment had not been before

Mr. Sherman will make an effort to get up